

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/817,650	04/02/2004	Cheol Kim	70591.86468-001	3406
7590 01/06/2006		EXAMINER		
Warner Norcross & Judd LLP			MOSSER, KATHLEEN MICHELE	
Intellectual Property Practice Group 900 Fifth Third Center			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
111 Lyon Street, N.W.			3715	
Grand Rapids, MI 49503-2487			DATE MAILED: 01/06/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

			Ç,
	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
0.00	10/817,650	KIM, CHEOL	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Kathleen Mosser	3715	
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	opears on the cover sheet with	the correspondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REP WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING II. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perior. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statu Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mail earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICAL .136(a). In no event, however, may a reput d will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHE te, cause the application to become ABAI	ATION. y be timely filed IS from the mailing date of this communication. IDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14	October 2005.		
2a)⊠ This action is FINAL. 2b)☐ Th	is action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allow	·	•	
closed in accordance with the practice under	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D.	I1, 453 O.G. 213.	
Disposition of Claims			
4) ☐ Claim(s) 6-11 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdreds 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 6-11 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and.	awn from consideration.		
Application Papers			
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examin 10) ☑ The drawing(s) filed on 14 October 2005 is/ar Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examination is objected to by the Examination is objected.	re: a)⊠ accepted or b)⊡ obj e drawing(s) be held in abeyanc ection is required if the drawing(s	e. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreignal All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bure. * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	nts have been received. nts have been received in Ap ority documents have been re au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	olication No eceived in this National Stage	
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08 Paper No(s)/Mail Date	——————————————————————————————————————	Mail Date rmal Patent Application (PTO-152)	

Art Unit: 3715

DETAILED ACTION

In response to the amendment filed 10/14/2005, claims 6, 7 and newly added claims 8-11 are pending.

Drawings

1. The drawings were received on 10/14/2005. These drawings are approved.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102/103

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4 Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

2. Claims 6-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Stevens, III (US 5769643). Stevens teaches a radio frequency/ intermediate frequency unit (Figure 3, element 64); a modem (also part of element 64); a protocol controller (part of the processor, element 62); a coder-decoder for converting digital audio data to analog audio signals (an inherent property of the "sound circuitry", figure 3, element 65); a display (Figure 3, element 56); a memory (Figure 3, element 58); and a digital signal processor/ central processing unit (Figure 3, element 62) operable in at least two modes including a reception mode and a learning (display) mode (see col. 3 8-9), as in claim 6. The examiner notes that the "for" clauses of the claims is drawn to the intended functionality of the components claimed. It is the examiner's position that the components of the Stevens system are inherently capable of performing or perform the same functions as those intended by the claimed components, as there is nothing barring the option of the components in the manner claimed. A key unit (claim 7) is shown in Figure 2, element 18. Regarding claim 8 the display of video data associated with audio data is shown in at least col. 3: 12-19. Regarding claim 9, the "data transmitting controller for controlling a transmission route based on whether the protocol controller generates digital audio data or display caption data" is an inherent part of any computer system which is capable of producing both audio and video outputs. This function is performed within the processor to ensure that video data is sent to the video display and its associated circuitry and audio data is sent to the speakers, headphone, etc and it's associated circuitry.

Regarding method claims 10 and 11, the steps as recited are performed through the actual use of the system in the manners described. Each of the determining steps are performed inherently, when the processor receives a transmission or displays the data contained in that transmission.

Alternatively, Stevens discloses the claimed invention except for the specific arrangement and /or content of indicia (printed matter) set-forth in the claim(s). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to alter the information to be caption language learning data including audio and caption data, since it would only depend on the intended use of the assembly and the desired information to be displayed. Further, it has been held that when the

Application/Control Number: 10/817,650 Page 4

Art Unit: 3715

claimed printed matter is not functionally related to the substrate it will not distinguish the invention from the prior art in terms of patentability. In re Gulack, 217 USPZ 401, (CAFC 1983). The fact that the content of the printed matter placed on the substrate may render the device more convenient by providing an individual with a specific type of educational material does not alter the functional relationship. Mere support by the substrate for the printed matter is not the kind of functional relationship necessary for patentability. Thus, there is no novel and unobvious functional relationship between the printed matter e.g. the caption language learning data and the substrate e.g. the computer signals which is required for patentability.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments, see the amendment filed 10/14/2005, with respect to claims 6-11 have been fully considered and are persuasive in view of the amendments to the claims. The rejections under 35 USC §112, 2nd paragraph and 35 USC §103(a) in view of Guy and Kirkland of claims 6 and 7 have been withdrawn.

Conclusion

- 4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
 - a. Corder (US 5387104) teaches a learning system using audio and video data
 - b. Yalen (US 4986257) a teaching apparatus which includes both audio and video language skills information
 - c. Kirksey et al (US 5741136) teaches a learning system and method which use both audio and "caption" data
 - d. Fong et al (US 5219291)
 - e. Wakamoto (US 5810598) teaches a learning/gaming system which uses both audion and "caption" type outputs

Application/Control Number: 10/817,650 Page 5

Art Unit: 3715

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office

action. Accordingly, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of

the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from

the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date

of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH

shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action

is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX

MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should

be directed to Kathleen Mosser whose telephone number is (571) 272-4435. The examiner can normally

be reached on M-F 8:00-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor,

Monica Carter can be reached on (571) 272-4475. The fax phone number for the organization where this

application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application

Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from

either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through

Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC)

at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Kathleen Mosser Patent Examiner Art Unit 3715

December 30, 2005